A VERY QUIET SUNDAY

PRESIDENT GOES TO CHURCH FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS.

NO SPANISH DEVELOPMENTS.

LESS ACTIVITY IN WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

Proposals for Transporting Troops South to Be Opened To-day, and Movement May Begin Before Night-Brownson Interviewed.

Washington, April 17 .- To-day was exceptionally quiet in official circles, and on the surface at least there were no new developments in the Spanish situation. The reports of yesterday's action by the senate were an absorbing subject of discussion, and the probability of what the house will do was uppermost in every one's mind. For the first time in several weeks, the president was able to devote Sunday almost entirely to his family, and to resume his churchgoing, which had been interrupted by the important Sunday conferences with the members of the cabinet. In company with Mrs. McKinley and some friends, the president this afternoon went for a long drive, thoroughly enjoying the country scenery, which, because of the advanced springlike weather, has begun to put en its summer dress. Assistant Secre tary Day was at the White House for a short time in the morning and saw the president. Vice President Hobart and Postmaster General Gary also called while the president was at church.

In the war and navy departments there was also lacking that evidence of activity and rush which has characterized them for so many Sundays past. In the war department, Adjutant General Corbin was at his desk for a short time in the morning. He said there had been no changes in the details for the mobilization of troops an nounced some days ago, nor any important assignment of officers. The proposals from railroads for transporting the troops from the various places where they are nov located will be opened to-morrow, and the expectation is that the soldiers, in many instances, will begin their journey South on the same day.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was at the navy department for some time during the rning, transacting matters requiring his attention. He had a visit from Commander Willard H. Brownson, who has just returned to the United States from his visit abroad, where he was eent to purchase men-of-war and munitions for the use of the United States navy. The commander is looking well bronzed and says he had an enjoyable trip, having spent practically all his time in Italy, France and England, He made a number of recommendations and reports to Secretary Long during his inspection abroad, and will submit the final one to the secretary to-morrow. He asked to be excused from discussing the results of his trip pending his report to the sec-

Commander Brownson, during his visit, was able to gauge the feeling which the European nations have for this country in its issue with Spain. Concerning the Englishmen, he remarked that their sympathy is for us, and they are with us to a man. A great many Frenchmen sided with Spain. although the commander said his observations regarding them were based on reports only. Italy being one of the Latin countries, there is an element which sympa-thizes with Spain, although many of the commercial classes, realizing that much of United States, look upon our contention

with favor. Commander Brownson says that, owing to the uncertain state of affairs in Europe, which most of the great nations are interested, very few really satisfactory warships are to be found on the market, while in six months from now, when possibly no one will want to purchase any, no doubt some will be available. Unfinished chips and those of inferior quality were to be obtained if desired, but the government preferred not to purchase vessels of that kind. The commander will leave the city tomorrow for New York, where he is to as-

sume command of the Yankee, to which he has been assigned.

MORE RIOTING AT MALAGA.

Charges of the Gendarmes Met With Volleys of Stones From the Mob.

Malaga April 17 - The rinting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gendarmes charged the mob frequently and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised and numerous arrests were made. The city is quiter this morn-

Madrid, April 17.-The Imparcial referring to the attack upon the American consulate at Malaga, deplores the outrage as necessarily calling for apologies, and warns the Malaguenes against provoking a war which Spain would avoid if possible. The Impar-

Rioting is no proof of courage. The Greeks made demonstrations many days in Athens, but this did not prevent them, from unickly forsaking the heights of Thessalv The Spaniards should enter the conflict like gentlemen and not like rufflans." London, April 18.-The Malaga corre

spondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing at noon Saturday, says: "About 19 o'clock last evening (Friday)

large group of young people who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration arrived in front of the American con sulate and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this stage utter any cry against

"The chief of police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate The demonstrators then paraded along the Calle de Larses, the most frequented street large crowd reassembled in the Pliza de la Constitucion. The civil governor and mayor of the town bastened to the spoto calm the people, and were received with wild cheering, but in the meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. They carried a Spanish banner, and after uttering many patriotic cries, began to throw stones at the

"All the windows were smashed and a part of the furniture of the consulate seriously damaged. When the crowd was at it is thought, England may rue her failthe height of its frenzy, a ladder was brought and a man, getting hold of the American escutcheon, threw it to the ground, amid immense cheering. The es-cutcheon was paraded as a trophy through the streets, and ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de la Constitucion, where its appearance created great enthusiasm.

'Another group, headed by a well known Carlist, went through the principal streets and passed by the consulate, shouting 'Vivas' to Spain, to the army and navy at crying incessantly 'Death to the United States, and 'Death to the pig Yankees. This group, largely swollen by people who had joined it on the way, forced an entrance into the Cervantes theater. The representation was stopped and the orchestra played a patriotic march, the whole

nudience joining in the demonstration.

"The governor, warned by telephone made his appearance. Then someone cried When the country is in danger no theatrical representation ought to be given.' The audience applauded and in a few minutes

spontaneously cleared the theater. From this the demonstrations continued until an advanced hour of the night, the police being powerless. This morning (Saturday) the American consulate looked from the outside as if it had been wrecked, the stones and broken glass making quite a pile in the side way.

"The commotion was renewed early today. Several groups carried with them banners upon which had been printed representations of the pig, now treated in Spain as an emblem of America, and as synonymous with Americans. The author ities, however, had taken serious meas-The mounted infantry civil guard titien. had been called out and the police force took positions in the priincipal streets. The members of the mob tried to get hold of the municipal banner and to procure the municipal bond, but were prevented in both directions.

"At noon to-day (Saturday) the demonstration had practically ended although the people occasionally indulged in patriotic cries and the streets were full. The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a later dispatch, dated Saturday

"By order of the government, the local authorities of Malaga waited upon the American consul to-day with an apology the insult. The escutcheon has been eplaced. The press strongly denounces occurrences which, it is pointed out, are likely to intensify the strained relas between the two countries. To night, however, the popular demonstraions were again renewed, but the authorities acted energetically."

A special dispatch from Madrid says there was another hostile demonstration outside he American consulate at Malaga on Sunday afternoon. The civic guard dispersed he mob after repeated charges. Three people were injured. Most of the shops

TO BE LAUNCHED MAY 18.

Cirst Class Battleship Alabama Al most Ready to Be Slid Into

the Water. Philadelphia, April 17.-It was learned here to-day that May 18 has been fixed as the date for the launching of the United States battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramp's shipyard, Miss Morgan, daughter of United States Senator Morgan, will, it is stated, christen the ship named in honor of her native state.

The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three big battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two, the Wisconsin and Illinois, are being built re spectively at San Francisco and Newpor News. All three are identically alike. The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896. and work on her has been considerably de layed because of the complication that arose over the question of the price the government should pay for armor plate. This matter is likely to be settled speedily now, as the bill providing for the payment of \$400 a ton for armor has passed the house and is now pending in the senate. In all, 8,600 tons of armor will be required for the three battleships, including ballistic plates, bolts and other necessary harvey zed steel appurtenances.

The size of the Alabama can be comprenended from the fact that she is eight feet longer than the large battleship lowa, completed by the Cramps last year. number 8 in the register, and is technically known as a first class seagoing battle ship. Her length on load water line is 365 feet, extreme breadth, 72 feet 5 inches; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches, and displacement at that draught, 11,525 tons, She will have two vertical inverted three-cylinder triple expansion engines driving twin screws, estimated to develop 10,000 indicated norsepower under a moderate forced draught. Her guaranteed speed is to be sixteen knots an hour. The boilers are to

carry 180 pounds pressure. The armament will be four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets on the middle line, one forward and one aft of the superstructure; fourteen six-inch rapid fire breech-loading rifles, mounted on sponsons, and a secondary battery of sixteen sixpounder and four one-pounder rapld fire guns, together with one gatling and one field gun. She will also have four torpedo

The side armor of the Alabama is to be sixteen and one-half inches thick at the op of the belt, tapering to nine and onehalf inches at the bottom. In the turrets, the porthole plates will be seventeen inche thick and other plate fifteen inches. Insire of this will rise a protective deck with armor four inches thick on the slopes aft. three inches forward and two and threefourths on the flat top.

VATICAN NOT YET HOPELESS. Thinks There Is Still a Chance to Pre vent the Outbreak of Hostilities.

London, April 18.-The Rome correspondent of the Times says:

"In Vatican circles, the opinion is still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and the rumor is affoat to the effect that the pope is endeavoring to per-Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba. Among continental diplomatists a certain degree of irritation is observable at what is alleged to be the attitude of Eng-Some of the powers, which have special reasons to fear the consequences of Spanish defeat, are evidently of opinion that Europe has lost a good opportunity of affirming the existence of two wholly divergent conceptions of the American oclicy, together with the uncertainty as to which is really favored by the mass of the American people. This evidently means delay and, looking to the rising passions of Spain, the imminent danger of a rupture is to be sought at Madrid rather than as Washington.

"If the Spanish people, therefore, are to control their natural irritation. there is still a possibility that war may be evoided, especially if President McKinley

Discussing the difficulties of the neutrality question for England, the Times says: "The difficulty is increased by the fact that the conception of neutrality is in process of change. Some duties are plain and simple enough. We shall recognize both powers as belligerents and enforce the enlistment act with a view to preventing any part of our territory being used as a base on naval or military operations or the outfitting of expeditions. But it does not follow that the trade in arms and ammunition for the benefit of the belligerents must cease. No country has in the past insisted more emphatically han America on the right of neutrals to sell arms."

The paper then proceeds to discuss nice points of supreme importance likely to arise for decision out of the Washington treaty which stipulates the using of due diligence to prevent her interests as a compact political organization in opposition to the interests of America. At some future time ure to co-operate with the other powers in creating a precedent for united opean opposition to American high-handedness. It is noticeable, however, that a somewhat inadequate knowledge of the present state of feeling in America prevails in quarters where these opinions are enter

Spain's Warships to Be Watched. London, April 17.-Cable advices were re-

ceived here to-day directing all American diplomatic and consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish war craft in British waters and to report any such movement to Washington immediately. It is supposed that the other embassies and dates have been similarly instructed.

Big Shipment of Coal. Pittsburg, Pa., April 17.—Thirty-two boats started down the river to-day with 2,557,-000 bushels of coal. About one-half of the shipment is intended for Louisville and shipment is intended for Louisvine and Circinnati, and the balance for New Or-

SPANIARDS TO LEAVE

NEARLY THE ENTIRE COLONY AT TAMPA GOING TO HAVANA.

VESSEL HAS BEEN CHARTERED.

PARTY THAT IS TO LEAVE WILL NUMBER 408 PERSONS.

Most of Them Are Young Men Who Will Serve in the Spanish Army -Stories of Alleged Hostility Flatly Denied From Tampa.

Washington, April 17.-The Spanish minster, Senor Polo, to-day closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant line which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa, Fla., to Havana, to-morrow. In making the charter, the minister gave assurances that, in case of hostilities, the steamer would be cleared from Havana, given ample protection, and allowed to return to an American port.

The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men who have offered their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included, as they are a part of the colony making the move, and it is said also that the hostility to Spanish residents in that locality has become marked of late. The consul and vice consul, with two assistants, will remain at Tampa. This is the point at which seven regiments of infantry have been ordered to mobilize within the next few days, although there is no intimation that the departure of the Spanish colony is due to the concentration of United States troops at Tampa.

The Spanish minister had a comparative ly quiet Sunday, finding time to take a drive with the Swedish minister, Mr. Grippe, the two having been associated ere in the diplomatic service twenty-five years ago. Senor Polo received a number of dispatches from Madrid, but they developed no new phases of the question, and did not bear out the reports that Spain would seek the good offices of the United States in case the house resolutions become a law.

No official information has been received here as to the reported negotiations with General Gemez toward his surrender, although there is no disposition to discredit he report.

At the embassies and legations represent ing the six great powers of Europe, the unusual activity of the last three weeks was noticeably relaxed, as it has now come to be accepted in these quarters that there will be no action, certainly none of a radical | immediate declaration of war. character, toward mediation or intervention between Spain and the United States. While the recent exchange of notes was in progress some of the embassy offices here were open nightly until 3 a. m. receiving and sending cipher dispatches in connection with the effort of the powers to get together. This proved unavailing, however, and, as one of the best posted members of the diplomatic corps stated to-night, "the powers have too many troubles of their own to permit them to reach a concert in

The Austrian minister gave a diplomatic dinner to-night, the British and French ambassadors, the Russian charge and the Spanish minister being among the guests. Ithough the nowers were well represented the gathering was purely of a social character.

Tampa, Fla., April 17.-The reported hostility toward the Spanish residents in this city has absolutely no foundation. The pecple of this city have been even more than ordinarily friendly toward the Spanish residents during the continuance of the strained relations. They have thus assured the Spanish colony that whatever is said by the press or the people is in no way intended for them as individuals, but is directed against the policy of the Spanish government solely. Some time ago the city council met and passed resolutions in which were set forth assurances of protection for their lives and property. The Spanish residents of Tampa are peaceful and thrifty, and are looked upon with much esteem by the entire community.

Philadelphia, April 17 .- Joaquin M. Torrija, the Spanish consul in this city, has inserted the following notice in the local papers: "Spanish subjects residing in this city

and its consular district are notified to present themselves at the consulate, No. 222 South Third street, at their earliest convenience.' Senor Torrija declined to discuss the purpose of the notice but from another source

it was learned that the probable object was to complete a registration of all Spanish subjects in this section.

WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Commodore Schley's Fleet of Fighters Had a Very Quiet Sun-

day. Fort Monroe, Va., April 17 .- Commodore Schley's ships had a very quiet Sunday. There was nothing doing on the flagship, the Columbia or the Minneapolis. The Texas and Mus-achusetts finished coaling and in the afternoon the Massachusetts shifted her ancherage because she was a little too close to the Minneapolis. Shore leave was not allowed the men, but this afternoon there were several visiting par-ties among the shirs, and some of the men went aboard the training ship Allianes for a friendly call. The Wampatuck, Lieutenant Carl Jungen, who was on the Maine, in command, and the Uncas, Lieutenant Brainard, just detached from the Brooklyn, passed up to Norfolk this afternoon, and the torpedo boat Rodgers went out for a

WAR STATUS OF COAL.

England's Action Declaring it Contraband Will Not Absolutely Prevnt Its Sale.

Washington, April 17.-The action of Great Britain in declaring coal to be a contraband of war, as reported from Ja maica, is said to have a significance dif-ferent from that attached to it in the dispatches. As explained in a high diplomatic quarter, such an order would not prevent a vessel of either Spain or the United States from taking coal at Kingston or any other port in the West Indies. Even when this article is contraband, it is said to be usual to permit a vessel of a belligerent power to take aboard sufficient coal to carry her to the next port. Once out of port; however, the vessel takes her chances with her contraband cargo, and it liable to seizure as contraband of war while en route to a port of the belligerent power. Applying this rule to the present case, it is said that if a Spanish ship wen to Kingston for coal she would be able to carry a supply sufficient to earry her to Porto Rico or Cuba. When once away

from Kingston, however, the vessel and her cargo would be subject to seizure by United States ships. The same rule, it is said, would apply in case a ship of Great Britain or any other country was engaged in carrying such a contraband article lag would protect the ship as a whole, but t would not protect the contraband article on board, the ship being subject to ticle on board, the ship being subject to search and to seizure of the contraband article. The rule would apply equally, it is said, to ships taking coal in Kingston for the use of United States naval vessels. In effect, however, the rule would be applicable mainly to Spain, as the United States naval vessels need not look to British West indies for their coal supplies, whereas Spanish vessels wone, rely upon this as well as other West Indian ports for such supplies.

TROOPS AT KEY WEST.

Arrival of Colored Soldiers From Montana Made a Busy Sunday in the Island City.

Key West, Fla., April 17.-The arrival of Companies A and G, of the Twenty-fifth infantry late last night roused Key West from tropical lethargy, and this Sunday has been marked by a stir unwonted here, even in these exciting times. The fleet in the narbor and the military on hand give this lazy little town a warlike aspect which sits strangely on it. The colored troops, 125 in number, were obliged to remain board the City of Key West all night, because of lack of accommodations at the barracks, already given over to two batteries of artillery. It was eventually decided to quarter them in old Fort Taylor, and this morning they formed in double file and marched there-a stalwart body of men-many of whom have seen war service in Indian campaigns, and most of whom

rank high as sharpshooters. Some of the local papers have been pro testing against having colored troops sent here, and there had been a slight fear of an unfavorable demonstration. So far from anything of the kind happening, the colored troops were greeted with only words of praise. Throughout the day wagons have been going between the wharf and the forts, transferring the effects of the new-

There was no movement of the fleet to day. Captain Chidwick celebrated mass on the Cincinnati this morning and to-night preached in the Catholic church. The Nash-ville took the patrol to-night.

ROOSEVELT MAY RESIGN.

Wants to Serve in the Army in the Event of War With Spain.

Washington, April 17.-Theodore Roose velt probably will resign his office as assistant secretary to the navy, in case of hostilities with Spain, to accept a comission for active service in the army. Nothing definite has yet been decided upon as to what assignment he will accept but it is believed that he would prefer to serve with the New York state troops. From the beginning of the present difficulties with Spain, Mr. Roosevelt has beer prominent among those who believe that war is the only solution of the problem. and since the disaster to the Maine his advice to the president and the members of the cabinet has uniformly been for immediate action against the Spaniards with the full power of the army and navy. has never doubted that the Spaniards were responsible for the wreck of the Maine and believes that that act fully justifies ar

COPPINGER OFF FOR MOBILE. Commander of the Department of the Missouri Leads the Way

to the South. Omaha, Neb., April 17.-General Coppinger left Omaha this afternoon for Mobile over the Missouri Pacific. With him are his personal aides, Lieutenants Grate Hutcheson and Alexander W. Perry, Major Andrews, adjutant general department of the Missouri, and Major Enoch W. Crowder, judge advocate general. There was a crowd at the depot to bid them Godspeed. including many representative citizens of Omaha. When a friend said to General Coppinger, "I wish you a prompt and safe return" the general smilingly replied: You would better wish us good luck and

cool weather." All the party are in good spirits. They will reach Mobile Tuesday morning. At the headquarters to-night the bids for moving the troops from this department are being tabulated, and the awards will be made some time during the night, but probably not until after midnight. All the roads are ready to move such of the busi-

ness as is awarded to them. TWO MONITORS READY. Montauk and Lehigh, of the Civil

War Fleet, Will Go Into Com-

mission To-day. Philadelphia, April 17.-The old monitors Montauk and Lehigh, which have been as-signed, respectively, to Portland, Me., and Boston, will go into commission to-morrow The Catskill, which went into commission yesterday, will sail for Boston on Tuesday. The full crews of the Montauk and Lehigh have not yet reached League Island, but skeleton crews of naval reserves are aboard and were busy all of the day getting things ship-shape.

Work was also being pushed elsewhere in the yard. The repairs to the Miantonomon's hosting apparatus have been completed and she is expected to sail this week. The gunboat Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, will be placed in dry dock today, to have her bottom attended to. Her six-inch rapid fire guns and her one-pounders are yet to be mounted, and she will be ready to sail Friday or Saturday.

Ready for War.

Leavenworth, Kas., April 17 .- (Special.) The eight companies of the Twentieth infantry and the squadron of the Sixth avalry are all ready to leave and are awaiting the arrival of the trains. When these come it will take but a short time load up, as each company and troop has everything in readiness. from each troop and company are to be left behind to look after the property. The disposal of the prisoners in the guardhouse is left to the option of the commander, who can take them along, if he sees fit. Major Auger, of the Fourth cavalry, whose regiment has not been called into servis given the command of the post. He has been on duty here as instructor the infantry and cavalry school. All the officers of the Sixth cavalry and Twentieth officers of the Sixin cavary and twenten infantry, on duty at the school, have been relieved and have joined their commands. Captain Sharpe, of the Twentieth infantry, is undergoing medical treatment and will be unable to accompany his comand, which will be under charge of Captain Greene. The cavalry go to Chickamauga park, while the infantry go to Mobile, Ala. One processor and five members of the hospital while the intantry go to accome, and the surgeon and five members of the hospital corps go with the infantry, and a surgeon and three of the hospital corps accompany the cavalry. This will leave a surgeon and three members of the corps at the fort. The boys are all anxious to get off, but the departure will not take place until this evening or to-morrow morning. until this evening or to-morrow morning.

Topeka Woman Wants to Be a Nurse Topeka, Kas., April 17.—(Special.) Mrs. A. M. Cloyd, a Topeka widow, has notified Governor Leedy that she wants to accompany the first Kansas regiment as a nurse in case of war with Spain. "I would prefer to go with a Topeka company." said she, "but so desirous am I to render whatever registrated I can in the coming was that I assistance I can in the coming war that I will go with the first company that is gr-

Powder Works Active.

Penn's Grove, N. J. April 17.—Every available man experienced in the manufacture of powder is being given employment at the Dupont powder mills to rush the heavy government orders for munitions of war. The company's pay roll aggregate \$5.990 per month which is heavier than at any previous time in the history of the company.

"The Best Pill I ever used" is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you try them you will say the same.

POPULAR WAR LOAN

CHANCE FOR SMALL INVESTORS IF CONFLICT COMES.

BONDS TO BE SOLD AT PAR.

SMALL BIDDERS ARE TO HAVE THE PREFERENCE.

Country Never Before in Such Favorable Condition as Now for the Successful Floating of a Popular Loan - Any Money Good Now.

Washington, April 17.-(Special.) The number of "bondholders" in the United States is likely to be largely increased very soon. In case a war loan becomes neces-sary the people will be given the widest opportunity to subscribe. While congress has not yet placed upon the statute books any act authorizing an issue of bonds in any form, it is known that the plans are to make the proposed bond issue a "popular loan" in the widest and fullest sense of the term.

Congress has, of course, given us no authority in the matter of a war loan," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, talking upon this subject, "but you can safely say that the intention everywhere is, in case a loan becomes necessary, to give the greatest possible facility for the masses to become holders of these bonds. The bonds will presumably be in sums of \$50 and multiples and will be available to any and all who may choose to send checks, drafts, money orders or any other device for transmitting money, or who may prefer to deposit the money with their banker or a subtreasurer in their vicinity. The bonds undoubtedly will be offered at par in sizes and quantities to suit all bidders, and every citizen who desires to assist the government in raising money or who desires to invest his money and become a bondholder will have full opportunity." "But suppose the subscriptions exceed the

amount of bonds offered?" "Then the small bidders will have the preference. Our desire, and in this I am sure that everybody in authority joins, is that bids of \$1,000 and under shall be given the preference in the distribution of the bonds and that if it is necessary to 'scale down' the bids, that process will only be resorted to in the larger bids. We desire to give every citizen the fullest possible opportunity to subscribe to any bonds which it may become necessary to issue and especially to those who desire to sub-scribe in small sums, thus making the issue in the broadest sense a popular loan. The conditions which now exist in regard to the finances of the United States render a popular loan more available and likely to more successful than on any former occasion. The first of these is that there is more money in circulation than ever before, as was pointed out in this correspondence last week in a statement which showed that the money in circulation had increased \$24,000,000 since the date of the Chicago convention of 1896; the second i the fact that all classes of money now in circulation are equally good, and that, there fore, it will not be necessary, as on former occasions, to discriminate with reference to the kind of money which shall be offered for them, while a still further convenience for making this a "popular" loan is found in the fact that the number of national banks, through which subscriptions car be made, and the number of money order offices at which postal orders may be obtained, has been greatly increased since

the earlier bond issues which were offered

"It has always been the practice of the

o the public.

United States," said Mr. A. T. Huntington chief of the currency and loans division of the treasury department, talking upon the subject, "to give the general public an opportunity to subscribe to its loans, Going back to 1861, the first war loan, which was \$50,730,000, was negotiated banks, but at the same time the people were invited for a period of thirty days to give n their individual subscriptions to the same fund, the understanding being that the money received from the people should be reimbursed to the banks on account of their advances. Every war loan and every ubsequent loan negotiated by the United States down to the present day, with the exception of an issue of \$62,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds by the last administration, was offered to the public; that is, any person having funds to invest could go to obtain coin, deposit the coin at the treas ury or with some assistant treasurer, or, in ertain instances, with designated national banks, and in that way subscribe to the current loan. The financial conditions of the country and the necessities of the government have heretofore obliged the department to exact coin in exchange for all bonds which it has sold since the close of the war so that that specific form of money has made it not altogether easy for the average citizen to make a subscription, still the department has always done the best t could to give everybody an equal chance Now, owing to the present conditions, it is not going to be difficult for the government o accept any form of money on account of subscriptions, therefore bank checks and money orders as well as different kinds of money will be equally available, and in that way the people will have facilities for sub scribing that they have not heretofore

The Same Outfit.

To The Journal.

It looks to me as if history is still repeating itself. Will you kindly state in The Journal the names of all newspapers in the loyal states whose offices were closed during the rebellion for treason or opposition to the work of the government. I want to see how many of the lingues of to-day are simply rehabing their abuse of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman and applying it to McKinley. Respectfully, C. E. CORY.

Fort Scott, Kaz., April 15, 1528.

RELIEF SCHEME A FIZZLE. Absolutely No Good Accomplished by

the Expenditure of \$200,000 for Klondike Relief.

Detroit, Mich., April 17,-Stanley W. Turer, of the government Alaskan relief expe dition, who has just returned to this city, said to-day that when the expedition ar rived at Dyea they found two-thirds of the population gone elsewhere, and, accordingthat expedition disbanded, turning over the supplies to the army post there. He said: "I expect the world will be when it knows the amount of gold that will be brought out of the Klondike this year. opinion, the first and second shipments that will come away around at St. Michael's will aggregate from \$1,000,000 to

Mr. Turner believes the government appropriation of \$200,000 for relieving the Klondike miners has hardly been warranted by the results accomplished, as relief far has been extended to no one in Alaska. Portland, Ore., April 17.-Captain P. H. Ray, Eighth United States infantry, who spent the winter in Alaska, arrived he day from the North and went immediately to Vancouver barracks. Captain Ray will ecommend to the war department the sending of troops into the interior of Alaska, and the establishment of a military form of government in the Yukon. He will also recommend that the government pack train, now at the head of Linn canal, he used for the exploring expeditions into the interior, the reindeer having been found impracticable for packing in the summer season. Captain Ray states that he does not believe the spring clean-up of gold will show more than \$8,000,000. ka, and the establishment of a military

Major Henry McElderry Dead.

Omaha, Neb., April 17.—Major Henry McElderry, chief surgeon of the department of the Missouri, died to-day at Hot Springs, Ark., of Bright's disease. Dr. McElderry had been ill but a short time. He was married about six weeks ago, at Baltimore, to a young woman of that city.

HEAVY OUTPUT OF ORE.

Weather Was Very Favorable in the Lead and Zine Region Last Week.

Joplin, Mo., April 17.-(Special.) The week's output of the lead and zine mines was large, exceeding the average by sev-eral thousand dollars. The weather was very favorable for mining throughout th Missouri-Kansas district and all of the p ants were in operation. Some of the new camp, especially Central City, Oronogo and Duenweg, are making large weekly turn-ins and adding extensively to the gen-

The price of zinc ore dropped \$1 per to: The price of zinc ore dropped \$1 per ton during the week, from \$26 to \$25, for tep price ore, and lead ore dropped 59 cents per 10.9 pounds, from \$1.75 to \$21.25. For the corresponding week of last year the top price paid for zinc ore was \$20 per ton and for lead ore \$18.75 per 1.09 pounds. The tep price, \$25 per ton, for ore in the bin was paid last week for nearly all of the Joplin and Stotts City zinc ore and of r a large quantity of Galena, Orongo, Webb City and Central City ore. In other parts of the district the best grades of zinc ore brought from \$23.59 to \$24.59 per ton, in the bin. ton, in the bin.

The week's output of zinc ore was an in-

the week's output of zinc ore was an increase of twenty-one carloads and the output of lead ore was an increase of three carloads over the output of the preceding week, representing a value of \$1.853.

A great deal of prospecting is being done in all parts of the district and many new properties are being opened up.

Following are the district sales of lead and zinc ore for the week ending April 16.

and total sales sin	Zinc org.		Value.
Galena, Kas	3,000,633	216,010	\$45,704
Jeplin	1,371,430	284, 650	25,421
Carterville	542,950	200 20	15,773
Webb City	496,009	17,819	6,230
Central City		67,180	8,141
Duenweg	5(0), 7(1)	132,310	9,392
Oronogo	797,750	26,760	10,716
Stotts City	365,540	52,140	5,459
Aurora		25,000	6,399
Springfield	44,000	*****	524
Wentworth	42,263	******	512
District total for last		* *** ***	

U. S. AT OMAHA EXPOSITION.

War Preparations Have Not Inter-

fered With Work on the Government Exhibits. Omaha, Neb., April 17.-The praparations for war have not interfered with the work of the United States government commission for the trans-Mississippi exposition. Captain H. C. Ward, U. S. A., the representative of the board of management of the government exhibit, has received notice that a portion of the war department exhibit has been shipped, and will arrive in Omaha within a few days. Some of the material included in this shipment will be of peculiar interest, being torpedoes of various kinds and ground mines similar to the instrument of destruction which caused the wreck of the Maine. These exhibits are shipped from the army war college at Willet's Point, and include, in addition to the mines and torpedoes, models of engineering works of various kinds, models of mortar batteries, a model of key West harbor, about which considerable interest is now centering; a model of the American lock at Saulte Ste Marie, the largest canal lock in the world, etc.. The shipment also includes a miscellaneous collection of small arms, including specimens of the antique, as well as the most improved modern instruments of warfare.

Two cars of material for the exhibit of the fish commission are in the city and will be switched to the exposition grounds immediately. Those contain exhibits, including models, fishing apparatus, casts, stuffed specimens, etc. that a portion of the war department ex-

stuffed specimens, etc.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to
the United States, has notified the depart-

ment of publicity and promotion that he has detailed Chan Fan Moore, an officer of the Chinese legation, as the official repre-sentative of the Chinese government at the LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Incertainty as to War Causes Stringency-Heavy Decline in

Spanish Bonds. Lendon, April 17.-Uncertainty is the main feature in the money market, the ease or stringency of the near future depending upon peace or war between Spain and the United States. The Bank of England is doing everything to attract gold. The stock market is comparatively quiet, owing to the timidity felt, in view of the political uncertainty. Practically the whole list, however, shows a decrease, firstwhole list, however, shows a decrease, inst-class securities suffering with the others. Consols are ½ lower and English rail-way securities show a decline of 1 to 1½. Spanish 4s have been the center of inter-est, from which all departments took their

There was a net fall in Spanish 4s of 6 points, making a drop of 20 from the top price of the year. Even without war, a reduction of interest from 4 per cent to 2 reduction of interest from 4 per cent to 2, or an equivalent heavy coupon tax, is regarded probable. All the internationals participated in the depression, notably Italians, Greeks, Argentines and Brazilians.

American railroads were-very mercurial. All closed lower, though little selling was recorded. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shares headed the decreases with a fall of 2½ points. Louisville & Nashville fell 2½: Atchison preferred the same; Denver & Rio Grande preferred. Erie firsts, New York Central & Hudson River. Northern Pacific, Union Pacific preferred, all fell 1 point or more. The fall in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk shares ranged from 2% points to 1½ points.

NOW A FURNITURE TRUST. fearly All the Manufacturers of Chamber Suits and Case Goods

to Combine.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 17.-Negotiaions that were begun during the January furniture season in this city, with a view to forming a trust or combination by the manufacturers of chamber suits and goods, promise success in the near future Meetings attended by representatives of Cincinnati, Chicago, Holland and other cities have been held during the past week and arrangements for incorporating the and arrangements for incorporating the American Furniture Company under the laws of New Jersey are nearly completed. It is stated over 80 per cent of the chamber suit manufacturers of the country, controlling nine-tenths of the output of case goods, have agreed to put their plants into the compline on a plan similar to that of the he combine on a plan similar to that of the

the combine on a plan similar to that of the late nail trust.

There is some earnest opposition to the move here, because it is thought it would endanger this city's prestige as a furniture center, but the four principal companies that make case goods—the Berkey & Gay Company, the Widdleomb Company, the Sligh Company and the Nelson Company—have agreed to go into the combination, it is understood that negotiations with the Phoenix Furniture Company here have not yet been successful, owing to disagreement as to the value of the plant.

IN MEMORY OF DAVIS.

Memorial Window Unveiled Yester day in the Church the Confederate President Attended.

Richmond, Va., April 17.-The Jefferso Davis memorial window was unveiled to day in St. Paul's cathedral, the church Mr. Davis attended while president of the Con Davis attended white president of the Con-federacy. There was an immense crowd present. The service was very simple, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Will-tam Dame, of Baltimore. Mrs. Davis, her granddaughter, Miss Hays, and Consul General Lee and family, accompanied by Miss Cisneros, attended the ceremonles.

HEAVY RAIN IN NEBRASKA.

Three Inches Fell in an Hour Yester day Afternoon, Doing Much Damage.

Omaha, Neb., April 17 .- A heavy rain and hall storm visited Eastern Nebraska this afternoon, doing much damage. In some places, as much as three inches of water places, as much as three inches of water fell in an hour. At Louisville, Neb., 500 feet of the Rock Island main line was washed out, derailing an east bound pas-senger train. The engine and baggage car were demolished, but no one was seriously

Wire Trust Cuts Wages.

hurt.

Cleveland, O., April 17.—The old employ f the American Wire Works Company wi of the American Wire Works Company who were discharged when the new wire trust took possession of the plant have been notined of a reduction of 3½ per cent in wages to take effect when they resume work. The men will accept the reduction rather than take the risk of not regaining employment at the works.

COMMERCE OF SPAIN.

INTERESTING BULLETIN ON THE SUBJECT TO BE PUBLISHED.

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS.

SPANISH FOREIGN TRADE IS CHIEF-LY MARITIME.

More Than Half of This Is Carried on by Ships Flying the Spanish Flag-Spain's Trade With the United States Is

Not Heavy.

Washington, April 17 .- Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, has aucrized the publication of a bulletin on the subject of Spain's foreign trade from 1891 to 1806, inclusive, prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, the chief of the section of foreign market. The facts brought out are of particular interest at the present time.

Two general matters are treated in detail in the publication, viz.: Spanish commerce proper, and shipping and naviga-tion. It is shown that, of the total tonnage transported to and from Spanish ports during the years 1891 to 1865, inclusive, 57.75 per cent was carried by mer-chantmen entered and cleared in the trade with the United Kingdom. France ranked second, with 12.97 per cent of the total, and The Netherlands, with 8.52 per cent, stood third. The United States, with a record of 3.91 per cent, was the fourth country in importance; Belgium fifth, with 2.35 per cent, and Cuba next with 2.14 per

cent. Of the merchandise carried by vessels entered at Spanish ports during the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive, 56.54 per cent came from the United Kingdom. France furnish-ed 9.43 per cent; Russia, 6.80 per cent, and the United States 5.68 per cent.

Of the goods carried by vessels cleared during 1891-95, the United Kingdom was the destination of 58.28 per cent. France re-ceived 14.48 per cent; The Netherlands 11.33 per cent; the United States 2.15 per cent, and Cuta 2.62 per cent. Spain's commercial transactions with the

rest of the world amount annually to more

that \$300,000,000. In 1866, the merchandise imports amounted to \$161,829,516, and the exports \$155,355,759. The average value f 1891-95 was \$315,077,440, as compared with \$317,956,123 for the preceding five years. Spain's foreign trade is largely maritime. Of the merchandise imported and exported during 1891-95, only 15.9 per cent

was transported by land, while 84.1 per cent was carried in sea-going vessels. During the earlier years of the decade 1886-95, more than one-half of Spain's maritime commerce was carried by foreign vessels, but since 1891 there has been a change and the national shipping now is in the ascendancy. The imports and exports made under the Spanish flag during 1895 amounted to \$146,965,986, and those under flags of other nations to only \$115,145,656 Of the foreign commerce of Spain during 1891-35, about 70 per cent was transacted with four countries, viz.; France, 31.11 per cent; the United Kingdom, 22.05 per cent;

cent; the United Kingdom, 22.65 per cent; Cuba, 19.20 per cent, and the United States, 6.32 per cent. The total value of the merchandise annually exchanged between Spain and Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Canaries and her various minor possessions exceeded \$2,009.000.

The United States ranked third among the sources of Spain's import trade during 1891-95, furnishing 10.34 per cent of the value of such imports. Cuba came next, with 4.46 per cent, while Porto Rico supplied 2.44 per cent. Of the merchandise exported from Spain during the same time, 3.41 per cent went to France, 23.32 per cent to the United Kingdom, 16.53 per cent to the United States came eighth in the list of countries to which Spainsh exports were consigned. The average yearly value of the goods transported by Spain to and from France in Spanish vessels was \$2,555.478; to and from Cuba in Spanish ships, \$2,045.536; the United Kingdom, 27,09.104; Porto Rico, 29,499.149; United States, 39,302,723, Of the merchandise shipped from Spain in Spanish vessels, 25.77 per cent went to Cuba. 25.50 vessels, 26.77 per cent went to Cuba, 27.50 per cent to France, 7.72 per cent to Porto Rico.

Coal, which constitutes the most impo tant item among Spain's non-agricultural imports, is procured chiefly from the Unit-ed Kingdom, the receipts from the Unit-d States amounting to less than 1 per cent of

the total.

During the calendar year of 1895 there were entered and cleared at Spanish ports 25,555 merchant vessels. Of these vessels 19,163 carried the flag of Spain and 17,657 vessels the flag of other nations.

The yearly average tonnage for the five years 1891-26 was 24,274,559, while that for the preceding five years was only 22,499,590, the preceding five years was only 22,499,590. years 1831-26 was 25,33,235, white the preceding five years was only 22,495,38. This increase was due to the growth in the tonnage of the Spanish merchantmen.

On December 31, 1895, the latest date for which there are available statistics, the merchant marine of Spain comprised 1,733

els, having an aggregate tonnage Compared with the statistics for 1886, the Compared with the statistics for 1886, the sigures of 1885 show a slight increase in the size of the fleet, and a rather marked one in its tonnage. The steam wessels increased from 431 in 1886 to 522 in 1885. It is shown that, for the five years from 1891 to 1836, that, for the live years from the inclusive, the Spanish shipping was conducted somewhat more extensively from the customs districts along the Atlantic than from those on the Mediterranean sea. The ships entered and cleared on the Atlantic amounted annually to 19,704, as lantic amounted annually to 19,704, against 15,738 along the Mediterranean.

Fell Upon a Pitchfork. Guthrie, O. T., April 17.—(Special.) Fred C. Myers, living near Okarche, was fatally injured yesterday by falling from a load of fodder upon a pitchfork, running one of the tines entirely through his body.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "Can Do My Own Work."

Restored to Health by Lydia E.

Mrs. PATRICK DANEHY,

West Winsted, Conn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weak-

ness and displacement of the womb. "I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit: but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired: do not bloat or have any trouble

whatever. "I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss GERTIE DUNKIN,

Franklin, Neb., writes: "I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."